



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES.

Agger, E. E. *The Budget in the American Commonwealth.* Pp. 218. New York: Columbia University Press, 1907.

Avebury, The Right Hon. Lord. *On Municipal and National Trading.* Pp. 176. Price, \$1.00 net. London: Macmillan & Co., 1907.

Lord Avebury has given, in this well-typed book, a summary of the arguments on municipal ownership or municipal trading, as it is called in England. One chapter is devoted to the national ownership of railways.

The keynote to the volume is expressed in the first chapter: "That governments and municipalities should, as far as possible, abstain from entering into business was an axiom amongst economists when I was young. I am confident that those best qualified to judge are still of the same opinion." The reasons urged against municipal trading are: First, cities have enough duties at present without adding business responsibilities. Second, the increase in municipal trading has involved an immense increase in municipal debts. English cities in this respect are much more heavily involved than American or German municipalities. Third, it will involve cities in labor disputes, as more and more workmen are employed, who desire to raise their wages. Fourth, initiative and economy will be lacking, and as a result, the city will lose money, or the service will cost more. Fifth, municipal ownership checks private initiative and progress. Water may perhaps be furnished by the city, where companies do not furnish a pure supply, but gas, electricity, street railways and other forms of business enterprises, involving questions of profit and loss, should be left to private initiative.

It occurs to the American reader that it would be of value to know (1) what amount of this large new debt referred to has been incurred for legitimate municipal works—parks, bridges, streets, perhaps bath houses, etc.; (2) how much of it for gas, electric lights, water and street railways—the "natural monopolies" over which the present fight in the United States is waging; and (3) what proportion has been expended for municipal slaughter-houses, tenements, pawnbrokers' shops, clothing stores, brick-making, and other lines instanced in Lord Avebury's summary, which do not interest Americans, as there is no disposition to municipalize the latter in the United States. Is the increase in British municipal debts due to too large an expenditure for proper city functions, or to an extension into further lines of activity, and if the latter, on what lines? A definite answer to these questions will help materially in determining what bearing the increase of the debts of English cities has on American experience in municipal ownership.

Barker, J. E. *The Rise and Decline of the Netherlands.* Pp. xiv, 478. Price, \$3.50. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1906.

"Dutch history is most important to Anglo-Saxons—existing histories are unsatisfactory—Motley's history—aim and scope of the work." This is the author's summary of his first chapter. There is no preface. On turning to the text the first words that meet us are those of the familiar old saw, "Experience is the mother of wisdom, and remembrance is the mother of experience, therefore the wise King Solomon," etc. This and two quotations from Ecclesiastes on the first half page are sufficient in themselves to reveal the nature of the work. By the historian it can be safely passed over. Even for the general reader of moderate historical training it will be of little value. "Motley," says Mr. Barker, "gives us a drama, not a history; therefore Motley's History teaches but little to those statesmen, politicians and business men who are anxious to study the practical lessons of history, and to learn statesmanship and political economy in the highest sense at the hand of historical facts." The so-called scientific history of recent years the author classes with the pyramids, useful not for their beauty or utility, but as quarries.

His own work will readily escape this danger, in spite of the fact that the reader is told repeatedly that very many works, "in all, perhaps two thousand, have been consulted," "all the best Dutch, French, German, English, Italian, Spanish and American authors who have written on Dutch affairs," so many that all the material "might have sufficed for a detailed history which in bulk would have rivaled the very largest histories published in this country." But in spite of all this the monumental work of Blok seems to have escaped him altogether, even though an excellent translation in English by Miss Ruth Putnam exists. Even for such as write history from the self-assumed higher ground, and who, like our author, believe with Dionysius, that history ought to be "philosophy teaching by example" the painstaking care and thought of the scientific historian is of value.

Having allowed Mr. Barker to say this much for himself it is perhaps unnecessary to enter into a discussion of the contents of the volume, or the detail of the treatment, which begins with a discussion of the economic conditions underlying the rise of the Netherlands at the close of the Middle Ages and which ends with a chapter on the causes underlying the decline in the seventeenth century.

Bisland, Elizabeth. *The Life and Letters of Lafcadio Hearn.* Two vols. Pp. viii, 1035. Price, \$6.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1906. Reserved for later notice.

Blackmar, F. W. *Economics.* Pp. 546. Price, \$1.40. New York: Macmillan Co., 1907.

One of the things that has been particularly needed in elementary economics is a text book that combines with accuracy and scientific knowledge a simple and forceful statement of the problems involved. Almost every writer who has attempted to write a book on elementary economics has used

his text book to advance some new economic theory instead of making it a plain statement of the general accepted theory. No matter how expert a man may be, his attempts at stating new thoughts will always develop complications more or less difficult of expression, and the elementary student is left to wander through a maze of new phrases and crudely expressed ideas, before which even the initiated often stand appalled.

Another difficulty which the ordinary text book has presented has been its expensiveness. A two dollar price is sufficient to exclude the book from many institutions. In preparing his book on economics, the author has obviated both of these general criticisms by stating his problems in a clear and interesting manner, and by placing on the market a text book which is both elementary enough and cheap enough to be accessible to average beginners.

Brooks, H. K. *Brooks' Foreign Exchange Text Book.* Pp. 239. Price, \$2.25 cloth, \$2.75 leather. Chicago: H. K. Brooks, 1906.

Mr. Brooks is eminently qualified to discuss the subject undertaken in this new compendium. For many years the manager of the financial department of the American Express Company at Chicago, he has an experience in the operations of foreign exchange equaled by few other authorities in the United States. The present work is an abbreviation of a more pretentious volume and is intended to place before the student the elements of the subject rather than to present an exhaustive treatise. Besides the field of "foreign exchange" strictly considered it presents chapters on the moneys of all the countries of the world and gives numerous suggestions as to the best way to convert money of one country into that of another by the observance of the peculiar local customs. It is not intended as a reference book for the expert, but as a guide for the student and the average citizen. This purpose it admirably fulfils, setting forth the facts so simply and clearly that persons not familiar with the details of exchange may readily grasp the principles discussed.

Burbank, Luther. *The Training of the Human Plant.* Pp. 99. Price, 60 cents. New York: The Century Co., 1907.

The author has made a world-wide reputation as a grower of plants. So far as known he has had no experience in training children. The resultant volume is as trivial and disappointing as one could expect. So far as there is a theme it is that if he could control the great mixing of races now taking place in America he could do wonders. This may be true, but it is not to the point. The volume is to be commended to those in charge of old-fashioned Sunday school libraries.

Bureau of American Ethnology. *Handbook of American Indians.* Bulletin 30. Part I, A-M. Pp. ix, 972. Washington: The Government Printing Office, 1907.

It is not too much to say that this is one of the most important publications ever issued by the bureau. Mr. F. W. Hodge and the others who have prepared the handbook for the press deserve great credit. In substance it is an

encyclopaedia of all matters having to do with the Indians. When the second volume is issued students of Indian affairs will be able, for the first time, to get accurate information in condensed and accessible form.

von Chlumecky, Leopold. *Osterrich-Ungarn und Italien.* Pp. 247. Price, 4.50 m. Leipzig: Franz Deuticke, 1907.

How keenly the international rivalry in Austria and Italy is felt in the former country is evidenced by the fact that the first edition of this book was exhausted in less than three weeks.

The author issues a call to all patriotic Austrians and Hungarians to devote their energies to the extension of Austrian influence in the Balkans rather than to their petty feuds at home. Now, he says, is the time to oppose the ambitions of Greater Italy, bent upon the domination of the Adriatic; to wait will inevitably mean the closing of Austria's front door to the commercial world. Italy is bending her energies to create strong commercial relations with the near East. Banks, roads, loans to commercial houses, and heavy subsidies to the Puglia steamship lines are binding the commercial interests of the Balkan states to Italy and preparing the way to the realization of her dream of political control. Some statistics of truly startling character are given to show the extent to which the Italian plans have been successful. If Austria does not wish to see herself supplanted she must fulfil her mission by assuming such a dominant position that one day she may be able "to stand at the death bed of the sick man, not as one who waits for a parting of his possessions," but as his heir. Hand in hand the members of the dual monarchy must resist the "Italian dream of exclusive control of the Adriatic."

The style of the book is polemic, and numerous allowances must be made for the strong prejudices of the author—prejudices which he makes no effort to conceal. The facts and quotations presented give a vivid picture of the international rivalries they discuss.

Cornford, F. M. *Thucydides Mythistoricus.* Pp. xvi, 252. Price, \$3.00. London: Edward Arnold, 1907.

Mr. Cornford has written a book that is easy, even fascinating reading. It did not need his words of acknowledgment to let us into the secret of Dr. Verrall's influence upon his ideas and methods. There is the same evidence of careful work and profound meditation; there is an approach to Dr. Verrall's characteristic brilliancy of presentation; but there is left in the end the same impression of special pleading.

That Thucydides held views, natural in his day, as to special providences, has long been acknowledged. That he does not hold ideas as to law and causation, such as commend themselves to Mr. Cornford, was to be expected; this means nothing more than that he was born centuries before the development of economic science and the promulgation of the Darwinian hypothesis. But that he had no conception at all of law in human history, few that have read him will be ready to believe. On the contrary, as Professor Shorey showed in an elaborate article several years ago, Thucydides did hold a theory

as to the laws governing human history, and this theory is writ large in his pages. True, it is psychological, as Mr. Cornford asserts but what of that? No other theory was then possible; there were no data then at hand to support, much less establish any other. It was therefore, the only scientific theory for him to adopt. That in writing an exclusively political and military history Thucydides should look for causes (not merely pretexts) in the political sphere, is surely not strange. There were such causes, and he has, many believe, put his finger on them. There are also deep seated and economic causes; no one doubts it. But they were deep seated, and no one in that day saw them or could see them; we can see them or divine them; but economic science has meanwhile been developed.

Some facts Mr. Cornford overlooked that are of importance to a right estimate of Thucydides are:

1. At the outbreak of the war he was forty years old or thereabouts; he was therefore no child, and surely he was no fool.

2. He was rich and highly connected. Cimon, long Pericles's political rival, was his relative; he had the entrée to all the best society in and out of court and government circles.

3. He was a politician. Once at least he was on the board of generals, by election, not by allotment; he was, therefore, no stranger either to the politics or the administration of the day.

4. He was a business man. He held a lease of important gold workings in Thrace and was a man of influence in that region, which was commercially of great value to Athens. Moreover, as general, he was sent there for this very reason.

That the artistic element crosses the historic in his work, more than a modern would allow it to do, is true. But it does so throughout and from the first, and moreover, it only affects his method of presentation, not the essential subject matter, not yet his theory of the war or of history in general.

Davenport, Frances G. *The Economic Development of a Norfolk Manor, 1086-1565*. Pp. x, 105, cii. Price, \$3.00. Cambridge: University Press, 1906.

Although original material for the study of medieval economic conditions is nowhere abundant, England, in this respect, is richer by far than any other European country. Beginning with the unique record known as Domesday Book, a truly remarkable amount of detailed information has come down to us and is now, for the most part, suitably housed in London. The above monograph is an excellent demonstration of the value of such material to the student of history and economics. The author has endeavored to give us a detailed statistical account of a single Norfolk manor during 479 years of its history. The *termini a quo* and *ad quem* are respectively the great Domesday Survey of 1086 and a Survey of Forncett, the manor in question, drawn up in 1565. On the basis of these two records, the first chapter presents a picture of the land and the people of Forncett. For the intervening period a great variety of documents, largely manorial, are drawn upon. These are listed

in Appendix I, and the most useful of them are printed in a number of additional appendices which constitute a valuable adjunct to the monograph. Although Fornsett is comparatively rich in material, there are some unfortunate gaps. Thus the period 1307-1376 is left almost entirely dark. Consequently we cannot see at close range the workings of the Black Death and the first Statutes of Laborers. On the whole, however, there is abundant matter to furnish concrete illustrations of the fundamental economic changes during the Middle Ages, such as the gradual commutation of bodily service and dues in kind into money payments, the development of the system of leases, the growth of inclosures, and the gradual disappearance of serfdom. The value of such a study consists mainly in the possibility of throwing new light on questions which have hitherto been dealt with too summarily; its limitations lie in the fact that it may not be typical. Hence many more manors should be studied in the same way and it is to be hoped that this book will be an incentive to that end.

Davis, H. O. *One Thousand Pointers for Stock Raisers.* Pp. 548. Chicago: Davis Stock Food Co., 1906.

Davis, Michael M. *Gabriel Tarde: An Essay in Sociological Theory.* Pp. 117. Price, \$1.00. New York: Columbia University Press, 1906.

In view of the fascination inherent in Tarde's discussion of imitation, and the great literary skill shown in its presentation, as well as the many excellent public services rendered by him, it has occasioned some surprise that his theories have aroused so little careful and critical consideration. Dr. Davis had therefore an excellent opportunity to review Tarde's accomplishments, and the result is very creditable. After reviewing and summarizing Tarde's positions the author introduces some evidence to show that Tarde only partly understood the rôle of imitation and has consequently over-estimated it. The criticism is well taken. So, too, is the criticism based upon Tarde's neglect or ignorance of the work of others which might have saved some missteps. The author gives him great credit for original and suggestive discussions. Students of social theory will find this monograph of interest and value. Dr. Davis is to be congratulated upon his successful work as shown by this his doctor's thesis.

Dorsey, A. *The Pawnee Mythology.* Part I. Pp. 546. Price, \$2.00. Washington: The Carnegie Institution, 1906.

This volume continues the series of excellent studies of the Caddoan stock made by the author since 1903, at first under the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago, latterly under the Carnegie Institution. One hundred and forty-eight tales are included in this collection. In bringing this volume to the attention of our readers *THE ANNALS* would again express its appreciation of the value of the work being done by the author and others in preserving this genuinely native American folklore.

Dudley, E. S. *Military Law and the Procedure of Courts-Martial.* Pp. viii, 650. Price, \$2.50. New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1907.

This is a manual of the military law of the United States in a form at once complete and compact. The author is professor of law at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and is therefore especially qualified to treat the subject chosen. The text is supported by exhaustive references to cases reported, to the army regulations, articles of war and revised statutes, as well as the manual for courts-martial and other official sources of the military law of the United States. A valuable appendix contains a number of important military documents pertaining to the conduct of trials in the field and similar subjects. The analysis of the subject matter treated is critical without being dry, and a wealth of illustrations helps to make the reader appreciative that he is dealing with a living subject.

Not the least valuable feature of the work is the excellent index covering 108 pages. This work has been so thoroughly done that the treatment of any phase of the field of military law can be found at a glance. The volume, as a whole, is a most convenient summary, and is written in a style which makes the subject intelligible not merely to scholastic circles, but to the general reading public as well.

Duplessix, E. *La Loi des Nations.* Pp. 234. Price, 7 fr. Paris: Larose et L. Tenin, 1906.

This work was awarded the first prize in the contest opened by the International Bureau of Peace, in 1905-06, for the best work on arbitration and the organization of a complete system of international justice. The treatise is written in the belief that most international conflicts arise from the fact that there is no clearly defined law regulating their relations. Arbitration is only a makeshift so long as there is no definite body of law upon which to base the decisions of the arbitral courts. These courts should, it is contended, be of a permanent character. An outline of a plan of procedure to accomplish these objects is given which is clear and simple but which of course, cannot claim to be exhaustive. The book is well arranged and full of suggestive ideas.

Ein Land der Zukunft. Pp. 274. Price, 5m. München: J. Creger, 1907. Reserved for later notice.

Finot, Jean. *Race Prejudice.* Pp. xvi, 320. Price \$3.00. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1907.

This is a translation by Florence Wade-Evans of a very valuable French book. The English title is perhaps open to criticism. Prejudice is the same as the word used in the original, but the meaning is somewhat different. The author is really discussing the hypothesis of race, the assumption that races are superior and inferior, not the concrete ways in which that assumption finds expression.

The author is definitely attacking the thesis that there are important physical and mental differences between races. He knows all the evidence heretofore presented in defense of this position, and he brings into great

prominence the divergencies and contradictions of its defenders. Possibly at times he overstates their difficulties. On the whole it is coming to be admitted by the most careful students that the old popular explanations need revising. The author concludes that neither by length nor shape of head, nor by stature, nor by color even is superiority of one stock over another to be shown. He does not hesitate to assert that the negro groups, now generally considered at the bottom of the human ladder, are proving, whenever the opportunity is furnished, that the same ability is theirs which has marked other races. Altogether the volume is a most stimulating and suggestive analysis of race differences and deserves wide use in this country where race problems are becoming so acute.

The question: "Are these peoples condemned to remain eternally inferior to others?" is answered with an emphatic negative. The science of inequality is emphatically a science of white people.

The general thesis of the writer is sound. Some of the individual illustrations and bits of evidence are probably overdrawn or not understood. His discussion of the situation of the negro in the United States is scarcely fair.

Fleming, W. L. *Documentary History of Reconstruction*. Vol II. Pp. xiv, 480. Price, \$5.00. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Co., 1907.

With this volume Professor Fleming completes his study of reconstruction. Over 330 documents are in part reproduced. There are five illustrations, including a portrait of one of the early South Carolina legislatures. The plan of the volume corresponds to that of the first. The aim is to show by quotations just what the different groups of those concerned thought and did.

The volume begins with Chapter VII, The Union League of America. Nineteen pages are devoted to this. "The league is important as the first of the great negro secret societies and was a model for most of them. These societies are a most important, and, on the whole, useful factor in negro life to-day."

Carpetbaggers and Negro Rule is the title of the eighth chapter, which covers 132 pages. The thoroughness of the author's classification is well shown by this chapter which includes these sections: (1) The New Ruling Class and their Administration (20 pages); (2) Frauds, Taxation and Expenditure (14 pages); (3) The Reconstruction Militia (8 pages); (4) Political Methods of Reconstruction (12 pages); (5) State and National Politics (9 pages); (6) Federal Control in State Affairs (39 pages); (7) The Washington Administration and the Dual Governments, Louisiana and Arkansas (24 pages). The carpetbagger and his friends are considered "weak and corrupt rulers."

Fifty pages are given to the educational problems. "The problems with which reconstruction began are, on the whole, unsolved except in so far as Armstrong and Washington have solved them." Forty-four pages are devoted to the reconstruction in the churches. The subject of Chapter XI (62 pages) is Social and Industrial Conditions, while Chapter XII (48 pages) discusses the Ku Klux Klan, and the closing chapter (78 pages) The Undoing of Reconstruction. Of these latter subjects the author says: "One of the most po-

tent causes of irritation between the races was the constant discussion, mainly for political purposes, of the question of social rights for the negroes." "The lynching habits of to-day are due largely to conditions, social and legal, growing out of reconstruction." "Theoretically the races are now equal before the suffrage laws, though most of the blacks are shut out." The political power has been changed from the black to the white counties.

This brief summary of the topics and the methods of the author but illustrates the scope of the work. The verdict is that Dr. Fleming has produced a very fair and candid work which will be of great help to all who wish to get a first hand idea of the great and enduring problems arising out of the Civil War and subsequent conditions.

Forbes-Lindsay, C. H. *Panama*. Pp. 368. Price, \$1.00. Philadelphia: J. C. Winston Co., 1906.

Ever since Balboa discovered the Pacific men have been endeavoring to find a way of transporting sea-going vessels across the Isthmus of Panama. It is the story of these endeavors with a brief description of the country that the author undertakes in the above work. The material, as one gathers from the preface, is collected chiefly from government reports, and the book is largely an abstract of these reports and the opinions of distinguished engineers. It is in perfect accord with the policy of the present administration and gives a good idea of the work which has already been accomplished toward the completion of the canal up to the adoption of the plan for the eighty-five foot level.

Garcia, Juan Augustin. *Memorias de un Sacristan*. Buenos Aires: Coni Hermanos, 1906.

All factors of a transplanted civilization are modified by the conditions and peoples encountered in new surroundings. Even religion is molded in details by the country in which it is established. The truth of these statements, especially as regards Christianity in the eighteenth century in the Argentine, is the theme of this series of word pictures presented half in the form of a story, half in the form of testimony of contemporaneous observers. To English speaking peoples the eighteenth-century Argentine is a closed book. In this small volume are described numerous characteristic features of that society far away in time and distance. The modification of the attitude of the priests by the character of the people among whom they lived, the curious Indian and negro evil spirits, belief in which grafted itself upon the church, the negro slave market, the dissensions of the religious orders and many other distinctive features of the colonial life—especially on its religious side, are vividly presented. The book suffers as well as gains from the manner of presentation, for though "based on original and authentic documents" its first object is evidently to entertain rather than instruct, and the reader cannot but wish that the author would put in authoritative form the facts presented here to appeal to the public at large.

Gorst, J. E. *Children of the Nation*. Pp. x, 297. Price, \$2.50. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

Gourdin, Andre. *La Politique Française en Maroc.* Pp. 274. Price, 6 fr. Paris: Arthur Rousseau, 1906.

This book is published to present a comprehensive and impartial view of the conflicting interests in Moroccan politics. Nevertheless the reader cannot remain unconscious that a Frenchman is writing, and that behind his desire to give impartial treatment to all, there is a decided hope that France will be able to achieve her ambition to dominate all the important trade routes leading to the south across the Sahara.

An extended historical summary prefaces the treatment of the present-day situation, tracing the relation of Morocco to Europe from the beginning of modern history. The description of the efforts to eliminate the opposition of other European powers to the predominance of French interests at the court of the Sultan is especially well done. During the early period England, jealous of her control of the Mediterranean by the fortress of Gibraltar, stood staunchly for the policy of maintaining the *status quo*. With 1901-02, however, a change came. France agreed to give England a free hand in Egypt in exchange for freedom from English interference in the West. Spain followed the lead of England in removing her objections and Italy exchanged her interests for the recognition of predominance in Tripoli.

Then came the complaint of Germany against her isolation from the agreement which, by its various branches, had now become European. At first, the author intimates, Germany wished to get France to guarantee her a free hand in the Balkan provinces when Austrian affairs should come in question, then the attempt was made to break France away from the English interests. Failing in these ambitions, the Empire, at the conference at Algeciras yielded without opposition on all points but the bank and the policing of the coast towns. On these points a compromise was accepted which was really only designed as one to save German pride. The outcome the author regards as a triumph for France on all important points. It must be admitted that the latter portions of the book present only facts familiar to everyone who followed the controversy in the newspapers. To-day the book is, however, an excellent summary of the foreign relations of Morocco despite its French tinge.

Gulick, L. H. *The Efficient Life.* Pp. 195. Price, \$1.20. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1907.

The part that health plays in making it possible to live the efficient life is the theme of Dr. Gulick's book.

This book is almost unique among books on health in that it gives practical suggestions to the busy man as to how to "run his physical machinery." It recognizes fully the difficulties of the hard-pressed city man: that oftentimes he has not the time for any slow cure, but must get the immediate result that a stimulant or a drug will give. While admitting that "there are times when a treacherous ally is better than none," Dr. Gulick points out that the stimulant and the drug are but makeshifts and must be counteracted by a period of rest and a physician's examination and advice.

The author points out that a disease of one function may be caused by unsuspected disturbance in some entirely unrelated portion of the body. For instance, indigestion is frequently caused by some unsuspected disorder of the eye. He dwells on the great strain put upon the eye by the modern man, and suggests that if one must utilize time on the cars or on the trains for reading, he select some book which requires much thinking and little reading.

Each chapter deals with one point and one only and presses this home; all chapters point to the conclusion that to play the game efficiently, one must be a good engineer of his physical machinery.

The experience of a practical man of affairs as well as physician recorded in *The Efficient Life* recommends the book to business men and women as a health hand-book which will relieve rather than add burdens to the pressure of life and which will make efficiency in work easier and work itself more efficient.

Hamilton, A. *Afghanistan*. Pp. xxi, 562. Price, \$5.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons, Importers, 1906.

Reserved for later notice.

Hamilton, C. H. *A Treatise on the Law of Taxation by Special Assessments*. Pp. lxxv, 937. Price, \$7.50. Chicago: George I. Jones, 1907.

Reserved for later notice.

Hamlin, C. S. *Interstate Commerce Acts Indexed and Digested*. Pp. 480. Price, \$3.50. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1907.

This work contains the text of the important laws of the United States relating to railroads, shippers, etc., as officially printed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, including the original Interstate Commerce Act of February 4, 1887, and amendments, and the Act of June 29, 1906; the acts in relation to testimony before the commission; the acts concerning immunity of witnesses; the Act to Expedite Hearings; the so-called Elkins Act as amended; the Act of August 7, 1888, as to Government-aided railroad and telegraph lines; the Safety Appliance Acts, the Resolutions concerning Investigation of block signal systems, interlocking signals, examination of railroad discriminations and monopolies in coal and oil; the Act of June 1, 1898, as to arbitration between carriers and their employees; the Sherman Anti-Trust Act; the unrepealed provisions of the Wilson Tariff Act as to trusts in import trade; the Act of June 11, 1906, relating to the liability of railroads to their employees, and others. To these are added a consolidated index of the principal words and phrases used in the above Acts, a concise digest of the laws, and citations of all uses of the same words and phrases in the different Acts. Changes in earlier laws are indicated on the margin of the text. The work is intended for the use of lawyers, railroad officials, shippers and commercial bodies.

Heath, H. L. *The Infant, the Parent, and the State*. Pp. 187. Price, 3s. 6d. London: P. S. King & Son, 1907.

This is one of a number of recently published English books, dealing with the growing social problem of infant mortality. It is comparatively easy

reading, although sufficiently concise to emphasize properly the magnitude of the question. Statistics are sparingly but effectively employed, and the chief causes of the present conditions are distinctly set forth. One noteworthy feature is the contrast shown between the influence of natural and artificial food upon the lives of babies. Attention is paid to the methods of infant feeding, and an extended discussion of the milk supply is included, the importance of which can hardly be exaggerated. The chapters on "Parentage" are timely ones, and portray the pressing need of greater parental responsibility. This factor is both social and individual.

The author gives an account of the existing agencies for saving infant lives and indicates others required if the problem is to be solved. Criticisms of present methods are likewise offered and many valuable suggestions are made. The illegitimate infant receives a short treatment in a final chapter. The book deserves wide reading and can be made useful in educating public opinion to a better realization of the gravity of this problem.

Hinckley, F. E. *American Consular Jurisdiction in the Orient.* Pp. xx, 283.

Price, \$3.50. Washington: W. H. Lowdermilk & Co., 1906.

This is the most scholarly and exhaustive treatise that has yet appeared on the extraterritorial jurisdiction enjoyed by American consuls in the East. An introductory chapter gives a brief historical resumé of extraterritorial rights in the Orient showing that extraterritoriality was not formerly as now considered a derogation on the sovereignty of the granting state but a development of the common idea that law applied to persons rather than territory. Another interesting fact brought out is that reciprocal grants of extraterritorial rights are not unknown between Oriental powers and even between an Oriental and a Christian power, witness the treaties between Spain and Tripoli, of 1782 and 1840, and the treaty between Great Britain and Turkey regarding Malta (1809).

With the exception of this introductory chapter the volume is devoted exclusively to grants of extraterritorial power to the United States. The thorough character of the treatment given can best be indicated by the chapter headings which are: The United States Oriental Treaties; Acts of Congress Establishing the System of Consular Courts; Legal rights under the Jurisdiction Nationality, The Rule of Domicile, Marriage, Inheritance, Persons Accused of Crime, Missionaries, Real Property, Taxation, Commercial Privileges; The International Tribunals of Egypt, Mixed Cases in China; The Foreign Municipalities of Shanghai; Grounds for Relinquishing Jurisdiction. An appendix gives various documents connected with the subjects treated. The style in which the book is written is clear, the statement exact. The exhaustive footnotes place the source material easily at the service of one who wishes to consult the original authorities.

Holt, B. W. (Editor). *The Gold Supply and Prosperity.* Pp. xv, 261.

Price, \$1.00. New York: The Moody Corporation, 1907.

An able introduction and conclusion by the author, with a symposium of twenty-two papers by leading authorities on various phases of the gold supply question, makes up an interesting and attractive book.

In summing up the statements in the various papers of this symposium the following points are brought out: First, that for many years the output of gold will increase rapidly; second, that therefore, a depreciation in the value of gold will inevitably result. This depreciation, with its accompanying rise in prices will result in rising interest rates. Rising prices and wages mean dwindling profits and trouble for the manufacturer; and even then, wages will not rise as fast as profits, and this will lead to dissatisfaction and unrest among the wage-earners. The long period of rising prices is therefore sure to be a period of "unrest, discontent, agitation, strikes, riots, rebellions and wars." In the words of the *Wall Street Journal*: "No other economic force is at present in operation in the world of more stupendous power than that of gold production."

Like several books which have appeared during the past few years, the author takes one item, in this case the gold supply, and attempts to show that "all the ills that flesh is heir to" arise from this one cause. Such an attitude is sometimes described as faddism and sometimes as fanaticism, but, regardless of which term is used, it is not the part of wisdom to state that all of our problems can be traced to such an artificial thing as the gold supply. On the whole, however, the book is well written, and represents a valuable compilation of knowledge in this field.

Homans, James E. *Self-Propelled Vehicles*. Pp. vii, 598. Price, \$2.00. New York: Theodore Audel & Co., 1907.

Mr. Homan's work on the automobile has proven so useful that an annual edition has become necessary. The revision for 1907 is up-to-date in every particular. Like its predecessors it contains in chapter one a brief history of self-propelled road vehicles, the rest of the volume is devoted to a very complete description of the leading types of gasoline, electric and steam motors and of the vehicles propelled by such motors. There are 400 well-executed illustrations. The volume is a useful handbook for the owner of an automobile, and is also calculated for use as a manual for class instruction.

Hord, J. S. *Internal Taxation in the Philippines*. Pp. 45. Price, 50 cents. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1907.

Houthuysen, C. L. *Het Agrarisch Vraagstuk in Nederlandsch-Indië*. Pp. 206. Antwerp: F. Janssens-aethonis, 1906.

Industries a Domicile en Belgique, Les. Vol. VIII, 658. Brussels: J. Lebègue & Cie, 1907.

The subject matter of this volume relates to Belgian industries in which home work predominates. Different manufactures, such as those of chairs, women's garments, ropes, etc., are treated separately in the form of monographs. The principal points discussed are the economic and commercial organization of the industries in question, wages and labor conditions, and the status of legislation in respect to these industries.

Jameson, L. F. (Editor). *Original Narratives of Early American History*. Three vols. Price, \$3.00 each. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons.
See "Book Reviews."

Johnston, Alexander. *American Political History, 1763-1876.* Part II, The Slavery Controversy, Civil War and Reconstruction, 1820-1876. Pp. vi, 598. Price, \$2.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This volume elicits the same commendation that the first volume secured. There is the same admirable sanity, solidity, and fine scholarship displayed in all of Professor Johnston's short studies that here make up the several chapters. This volume relates chiefly to the predominant theme of our national politics between 1820 and 1876, viz: slavery and its treatment. Eight chapters deal with the major questions in controversy before the Civil War. Chapter IX, of 100 pages, presents succinctly the history, issues and leaders of the political parties from 1824-1861. Four chapters give us the chief events and issues of the Rebellion. In two chapters we have Reconstruction and its perplexities acutely and compactly discussed. Two chapters on The Electoral College and its History and Political Parties after 1861 close the volume.

Each chapter concludes with a bibliography more or less extensive, originally prepared by Professor Johnston and supplemented by Professor Woodburn.

The editor's method of citation and cross reference cannot be commended either for lucidity or serviceableness. He reproduces in the main the method used by Professor Johnston in Lalor's *Cyclopedia* which therein was workable but in this volume is not.

These criticisms aside, Professor Woodburn has done students and public alike a substantial service by bringing together these illuminating discussions by a profound student of our nation's history and institutions. Professor Johnston's acuteness in discerning the vital and fundamental facts in the currents of our political life, his remarkable industry, accuracy and thorough-going research constantly impress one. Since his untimely death in 1889 American students have eagerly delved without limit and without stint and published voluminously, but few have disturbed his findings or conclusions.

Kobatsch, Rudolf. *Internationale Wirtschaftspolitik.* Pp. xxv, 473. Price, 12 marks. Vienna: Manzsche, 1907.

International traffic constantly increases both in its compass and contents. New states and new products constantly enter into this traffic. An ever-increasing number of members of the separate economic systems of the world become personally and materially involved in this world-traffic. This naturally suggests the query whether the policy which seeks to master this gigantic traffic must blindly change and fluctuate from extreme hostility to the entrance of foreign citizens, ships and wares to the other extreme of full freedom and international brotherhood, for which study the role which capital plays in international traffic has as yet been only slightly observed and frequently misjudged. The literature upon these respective questions, although rich in compass, offers rarely the desired information, and frequently represents the party views of particular groups of persons interested in international traffic.

In view of this scientifically unsatisfactory condition it appeared worthy of research to test whether there is any method with the help of which the

whole international traffic and its policy can be scientifically grounded and in a satisfactory way cleared up. Although the valuable services, which the branches of the inductive method, particularly statistics, and also the older deductive method have rendered, must be recognized, yet it appears that one can attain a scientific command of this mighty object of investigation only with the help of the method of historical development. On the basis of this procedure is examined the differentiation of the national economic systems, the rise and establishment of particular kinds of international traffic, as also the general development of laws for its management.

The book supports the hypothesis that the causes of conflicts in the course of development of international traffic are constantly at work and becoming more numerous and mighty, but at the same time the consciousness of the community of interest is growing stronger. The author believes that the victory of the pacific over the polemic principle in international economic policy may be confidently prophesied. In order to present the problems of international economic policy to the best advantage the proposition is advanced that international economic policy must be elevated to the rank of an independent science with its own instructors, seminaries, adjuncts, etc., as only in this way will it be possible to study and clarify all the details and controversies involved.

Konkle, B. A. *The Life of Chief Justice Ellis Lewis, 1798-1871.* Pp. 285. Price, \$3.50. Philadelphia: Campion & Co., 1907.

This is the third biography of eminent Pennsylvanians written by Mr. Konkle. Ellis Lewis was one of the leaders of the Democratic party, and the author's main purpose in writing his biography is to present the counterpart of the Whig and Republican movements which constitutes the main theme of the author's life of Thomas Williams.

Mr. Konkle traces the political career of Lewis in chronological order. During all his life he supported the Democratic party in state and nation. On national issues, he began with the support of Jackson's administration and ended with the defense of the Kansas and Nebraska act. In state affairs, he was in sympathy with the movement for the extension of the elective principle adopted by the Constitutional Convention of 1837 and the extension of the same principle to the selection of judges in 1851.

In the absence of any general political history of Pennsylvania, biographies like these meet a distinct need, and Mr. Konkle's legal training, his knowledge of Pennsylvania leaders and characteristics qualify him to supply this need. It is, therefore, to be regretted that a work of much promise and great possibilities is marred by many defects. The author's genealogical knowledge has led him to introduce biographical sketches and unessential details of contemporary Pennsylvanians into the body of the text with the slightest excuse. As a result, his style is diffuse. A typical illustration is found on page fifty-five. After making mention of the political leadership of Dr. Michael Leib and William Duane, the author adds: "Allied with these had been Alexander Dallas, of Philadelphia, 1759-1817, and his son, George Mifflin Dallas, 1792-1864, the former of whom had been a most distinguished cabinet

officer, while the latter was at this very date deputy attorney-general for Philadelphia, and his brother-in-law, William Wilkins, 1779-1865, was the president judge of the 'Old Fifth District of Pittsburg.'" In case this detail is really to the point, several sentences should be used to express it. The reader is wearied by the continual insertion of the date of birth and death especially when, as is often the case, this insertion conveys a wrong impression. Whenever the author passes from the analysis of complex political situations to the narration of simple events his style is clear. The print and illustrations are excellent. The index is good.

Lee, John. *Religious Liberty in South America.* Pp. xiii, 255. Price, \$1.25. Cincinnati: Jennings and Graham, 1907.

This volume contains an account of the movement initiated by the Methodist ministers of Chicago, in 1894, against religious intolerance and the persecution of Protestants in the Republics of Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia.

Two things were attempted by this committee. First, 'To secure liberty of worship.' The constitutions of these three republics were similar in the statement that the religion of the state should be Roman Catholic, and all other beliefs should be excluded. Instances are cited, showing the punishments and other indignities suffered by the Protestants. The clergy have opposed every step of the civil authorities toward religious toleration. Second, "To legalize marriages among the non-Roman Catholic populations of these republics." Laws and cases are reviewed to sustain the contention that a legal marriage between two Protestants in either of these countries is impossible; that no Protestant clergyman is allowed to perform the ceremony, and that children born after Protestant marriages are considered illegitimate and cannot inherit property.

Through the persistent efforts of this committee, the recognition and registration of Protestant marriages were secured in Peru. They also secured a modification of the laws discriminating against Protestants in Ecuador and Bolivia. This was accomplished by obtaining opinions from public leaders—American and Foreign, Protestant and Catholic, and through the interest taken by the Catholic, Protestant and secular press. These communications and articles, together with the correspondence with the state department of the United States are included in the work and commented upon.

The volume points out flagrant conditions and aims to create a sentiment against existing religious intolerance. It is of special interest to students of religious, social and political conditions, and from either of these standpoints is scientific.

Lemaire, R. *Les Origines du Style en Brabant.* Pp. 312. Brussels: Vromaut et Cie., 1906.

Morgan, L. H. *Ancient Society.* Pp. viii, 570. Price, \$1.50. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co., 1907.

This is a reprint for popular use of the well-known book issued twenty years ago but which still has value for the student of social development.

Moses, B. *The Government of the United States.* Pp. 424. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1907.

This is a sketch of the organization and general methods of working of the United States Government. The subject matter rather outruns the title, as all grades of government, and not the national alone, are covered. The text is well divided into topics averaging a page in length, each of which is followed by a short list of topics and references. At the end of each chapter a larger bibliography is added to aid in advanced study. The style of the work is pleasing and there is no unnecessary padding.

Muensterberg, G. *Amerikanisches Armenwesen.* Pp. 120. Price, 2.40m. Leipzig: Duncker und Humblot, 1906.

The attention of social workers should be called to this very excellent description of American charities and charitable problems. Readers of "Charities" have noted during the last few months several articles on this topic by Dr. Muensterberg. These are included with much more material in the present pamphlet. Dr. Muensterberg, the well-known head of the Public Poor Relief System of Berlin, visited the United States in 1904, made some personal observations in the eastern half of the country, and collected a great mass of written material. He has attempted to interpret American problems to the Germans. He has succeeded unusually well in catching the essence of these problems, and in portraying the spirit in which they are being met. The topics specifically discussed, aside from his general impressions, are immigration, public poor relief, the organization of charities, public supervision of charitable effort, child saving, juvenile courts and settlements. The pamphlet is to be commended to those who wish to see ourselves as others see us.

Newman, George. *Infant Mortality a Social Problem.* Pp. 356. Price, \$2.50. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1907.

The problem of infant mortality is one of rapidly increasing importance, and its social, no less than its medical, phase is obtaining due recognition. A distinct advance has been made when an entire volume can be devoted to a treatment of this subject. The author—an English physician—writes concerning the conditions in England as he finds them. His familiarity with his theme is unquestionable, and the volume of facts and statistics that he has arranged and co-ordinated is a proof of painstaking effort.

In his discussions, he covers the entire gamut of causes and remedies, suggesting what is most important and essential to the problem. He points to the unwelcome fact that the infant death rate has remained stationary for half a century, although science and medicine have meanwhile witnessed most wonderful triumphs. The author emphasizes two dominating causes: The first involves questions of domestic hygiene, ignorance of household management, filth and poor preparation of food; the second concerns the feeding of infants, in which the amazing ignorance of mothers is a chief cause of the waste of child life.

Preventive methods are treated under three heads—the mother, the child,

and the environment. One of the first requirements, if the evil is to be remedied, is to "obtain a higher standard of physical motherhood." The wide differences between rural and urban death rates from immaturity attest to the baneful influences upon the mother of the many bad social conditions of city life. Furthermore, the education of the mother in infant management and domestic economy is an invaluable training. Industrial employment of women is harmful largely on account of the absence from home which is occasioned, the direct effects of which are scarcely noticeable. Protection and artificial feeding of infants is discussed, and the pernicious effect of the latter is clearly indicated. The function of the milk depot as a factor in saving children, its working and proper management are given attention, and some of the beneficent results which have been achieved are recorded. The author contends for an increased control over the milk supply, since otherwise the efficiency of preventive methods is measurably nullified.

It is earnestly hoped that books of this character will succeed in stimulating American public opinion to a similar recognition of our own menacing problem of infant mortality, and to more resolute attempts to mitigate existing conditions here, which, as far as recorded facts enable us to ascertain, disclose a picture even darker than that of England. Hence the greater need of profiting from the works and conclusions of writers on this subject.

Pierson, Ward W. *Civics of Pennsylvania*. Pp. 180. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1906.

The brief review which Mr. Pierson has here given us of the frame of government of Pennsylvania is comprehensive and instructive. In a volume of a little more than a hundred pages, exclusive of the constitution of the state, there are summarized the main facts of the legislative, judicial and administrative functions of the Keystone state.

A brief history of the early development of the proprietary government, and local government in the province, prefaces the main topic which is the present organization of the commonwealth. The outline of the administrative departments, and the various executive boards and commissions, is clean and well arranged; the discussion of the legislature and its proceedings particularly concrete. The courts receive due attention in Chapter VI. The county and the township as governmental units have a chapter each, as well as municipalities, whose consideration is necessarily brief in a work of this size. Education, suffrage, elections and taxation are the subjects of the concluding chapters. At the end of each chapter, questions on the text add to the usefulness of the book.

Pond, Oscar Lewis. *Municipal Control of Public Utilities*. Pp. 115. Price, \$1.00. New York: Columbia University Press, 1906.

"A study of the attitude of our courts toward an increase of the sphere of municipal activity" is the sub-title of this latest addition to the literature on municipal ownership. Legal rather than economic in its discussion, it is rather more interesting to the student and general reader than most purely legal treatises.

From the cases cited, Mr. Pond concludes that: 1. There is no constitutional objection to the grant by the legislature of wide powers to cities to own and manage public utilities and the term "municipal purpose" has been most broadly construed. 2. The power to furnish water, gas, etc., for the private use of its citizens is implied from the power to furnish such utilities for use upon its streets, in the absence of express legislative authority. 3. The courts have refused to make any distinction, as regards the principle of no taxation or alienation of city property, between that used for these so-called commercial purposes and that used for so-called governmental purposes. 4. Franchise grants to private corporations have been construed as not giving *exclusive* rights, unless expressly stated in the charter of the company. 5. The legislature may grant the right to cities to fix maximum rates for gas, electric light, etc.; but in the absence of legislative authorization a city has no such right, unless expressly stated in the franchise at the time of the grant.

The general conclusion reached, from the authorities and cases cited, is that "the attitude of our courts favors a decided increase in the sphere of municipal activity."

Reld, W. *The Greatest Fact in Modern History.* Pp. 40. Price, 75 cents. New York: Thos. Y. Crowell & Co., 1907.

Revenue and Taxation of the State of California, Report of the Commission on. Pp. 296. Sacramento: State Printing Office, 1906.

This report includes a thorough treatment of the subject of taxation of railroads not only by California but by the other states of the Union. The report is an extremely valuable document that must be appreciated not only by government officials but by all students of economics, and particularly of transportation.

Réville, A. G., and A. *Emancipation of the Mediæval Towns.* Pp. 71. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1907.

Snider, G. E. *The Taxation of the Gross Receipts of Railways in Wisconsin.* Pp. 138. Price, \$1.00. New York: American Economic Association, 1906.

This monograph, the plan of which is to be commended, contains a very interesting discussion of the difficulties inherent in the stocks and bonds method of valuing railroads for purposes of taxation. The main thesis of the study is that the gross receipts tax is the superior tax for railroads, and that the rejection of that tax, for the *ad valorem* system in Wisconsin was a mistake. It can hardly be said that the author establishes fully either part of this thesis. His insistence upon the superiority of the gross receipts tax is left unsupported by any outline of a model gross receipts tax law, except that in the appendix he gives without comment the bill proposed by the Wisconsin Tax Commission in 1901. His denunciation of the Wisconsin *ad valorem* system is based on comparisons that are hardly fair and takes no account of the political regeneration that has brought Wisconsin into prominence in recent years nor of the trend of taxation development in the Badger State.

One of the chief arguments advanced by the author for the gross earnings tax rests upon the assumption that railroad taxation must be administered by a more or less corrupt or inefficient body of officers. This is a good general argument, but it is far from being a strong argument as applied to Wisconsin, where the work of taxing the railroads is in the hands of men who make a business, not of politics, but of taxation.

The monograph under review does not, possibly because of space limitations, discuss the two lines of taxation development in Wisconsin which are inseparable from a full consideration of the abandonment in that state of the gross receipts tax. This development has been toward the application of the *ad valorem* tax system to all public service corporations and toward a centralized control of all taxation in the state, which control, if carried to its logical limit of extension will result in the assessment of all property by expert assessors appointed under civil service rules and dependent for continuance in office not on political patronage, but on honest and efficient service. At least until the *ad valorem* system has had a fair trial under the new Wisconsin conditions, the reviewer must defer acquiescence in the conclusion reached in Dr. Snider's very painstaking, and in many respects excellent study, that Wisconsin made a mistake in abandoning the gross receipts tax on railroads for the *ad valorem* system.

Starke, J. *Alcohol: The Sanction for its Use.* Translated from the German. Pp. xx, 317. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1907.

Recent physiologists have reversed the old conclusions in regard to alcohol and contend that it has certain food values. This volume, however, is a thorough-going apology for its extensive use. It bears the earmarks of prejudice and is written in popular style in order to influence public opinion more effectively. The author is apparently quite unmindful of the social consequences of intemperance, nor is he much concerned about them. At best the liquor problem still remains unsolved, and in America, at least, the book, if widely read, could not fail to exercise a pernicious influence, and to promote alcoholism. The bias of the author detracts much from the value of the book.

Thomas, N. W. *Kinship Organizations and Group Marriages in Australia.* Pp. xiv, 163. Price, \$2.00. Cambridge: University Press. Putnam's Sons, American Representatives, 1906.

This interesting monograph belongs to the Cambridge Archaeological and Ethnological Series. It is an endeavor to summarize what is actually known and understood as to the Australian systems and to point out the obscure points which need further investigation. It will be of assistance to all who are studying the history of the development of the family.

Tout, T. F. *An Advanced History of Great Britain.* Pp. xlii, 755. Price, \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1906.

This is the final book of the series of volumes written on the "Concentric System," treating the history of England. It is written on the lines of the old style history, and is therefore a chronicle rather than the story of the life

development of a people. Campaigns and royal genealogies, quarrels and intrigues form the bulk of the volume to the exclusion of many important developments in economic, social and literary life which, though no definite dates can be assigned them, are after all essential parts of English history. The bibliographies given are altogether too short and unsatisfactory for an advanced history. In this respect the book leaves much to be desired. As a chronicle of events the work is well done. Numerous maps, plans and tables aid the reader in following the movements described.

Trine, Ralph Waldo. *In the Fire of the Heart.* Pp. 336. Price, \$1.00. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co., 1906.

With a strong moral undertone, the book presents rather strikingly a number of the vital facts of our modern industrial system and the problems resulting from it. The first chapter, which is entitled, "With the People; a Revelation," presents in an unusual and striking form a number of the analogies and contrasts of our social conditions. Much of the material is from secondary sources, but it is put together and supplemented in a manner worthy of commendation. The author looks at and deals with questions from a thoroughly national standpoint, placing the welfare of the whole above that of any part, and attempting to show that we can only be prosperous and great so long as we are good and just.

The remedy is dealt with at length. First, "it is through the principle of direct legislation, by means of the initiative and referendum, that we can get the machinery of the government back into our hands and establish a truly representative system of government among us." After showing by careful argument the value of direct legislation, the author, in the next chapter, treats this as but a superfluous thing. Underneath it all, if we are to succeed and be truly great, there must be a stratum of truth and justice, and to this end he suggests that we follow Mayor Jones, of Toledo, and base the conduct of our lives, as well as the conduct of our government and business on the golden rule.

Vay de Vaya and Luskod, Count. *Empires and Emperors.* Pp. xxxii, 390. Price, \$4.00. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1906.

This book is based upon the author's diary of travel. He sets out from St. Petersburg, after a personal interview with the Czar, by the Siberian railway to those countries bordering on the Yellow Sea. His mission was to study the various lines of work of the Catholic Church amongst various races. The record of these investigations is made elsewhere; of the present volume he says that his intention "was simply to note what was striking at the moment and what impressed me most vividly."

His narrative is interesting and easy reading but almost free from lengthy discussion of the many problems which the Far East presents.

The author speaks of his "passionate interest in human nature;" this is evidenced to the reader by the fact that one feels actually introduced to the many eminent personages he describes. History, folklore and commercial life in the different countries visited are set down; objects of art are described

and commented upon. The author's own impressions are vivid, enabling him to create local atmosphere for the reader.

It is doubtful if this book adds much to the collected information concerning the manner of life and conditions in the Far East; it may be an old story, but it is told by one who has seen much and felt keenly.

Weale, B. L. P. *The Truce in the East and its Aftermath.* Pp. xv, 647.

Price, \$3.50. New York: Macmillan Co., 1907.

See "Book Reviews."

Wrixon, H. *The Pattern Nation.* Pp. 172. Price, 3 s. London and New York: Macmillan Co., 1906.

When one picks up this book the first question that occurs is, What and where is the Pattern Nation? On laying it down the same question recurs, still unanswered. Another question is, Might not the book have been condensed, without any loss, into a magazine article of not more than fifteen or twenty pages?

There are passages in the book which seem to indicate that the author considers the semi-socialistic state as being the Pattern Nation, but this is not altogether clear. Neither is it clear that the term "Pattern Nation" is used in derision of the socialistic state, though it is clear that the author believes that complete socialism will prove a failure, if ever attempted. Complete socialism, he says, is based on "the old principles by which despotism has been supported, and under which it used to be maintained that liberty is not the chief design of good government, but the right management and well being of the people is; and that the claims of personal freedom must give way to the great primary purpose of human life" (page 18). The most noteworthy failure to realize this primary purpose is the lack of equality of social condition as a concomitant of political equality (page 57). But this very equality, once secured, will condemn the system, for, though free from most of the hard things in the struggle for existence, the government workman must always remain a workman (page 157). Again, self interest is, always has been, and always will be, the mainspring of human nature. If "the time ever does come when men will rise superior to self, the socialist system might be tolerable; but then men could be safely left to the free system" (page 70). And when it comes to a choice between freedom and socialism, they will choose freedom (page 168).

The author makes no real answer to the contention of the socialist that the freedom the workman enjoys to-day is a mere mockery, that the vast majority are now chained to a dead level by the present industrial system, and that pocketpicking is already "general and respectable by law," and is practiced by the few upon the many. Under socialism, they hold, even at the worst, the few would merely be deprived of their excessive and undue privileges.